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Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.
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[For the Louisville Democrat.]
The Rebellion and its Results.

BY GEO. M. YEAMAN.

"And as to those partial commotions and insurrections, which sometimes disquiet society, from the intrigues of an incompatible faction, or from sudden or occasional ill humors, that do not infest the great body of the community—the General Government could command more extensive resources for the suppression of disturbances of that kind, than would be in the power of any single number. And as to those mortal feuds, which, in certain conjunctures, spread a conflagration through a whole nation, or through a very large portion of it, proceeded from some weighty causes of discontent given by the Government or from the contagion of some violent popular paroxysm; they do not fall within any ordinary rules of calculation. When they happen, they commonly amount to revolutions and dismemberments of empire. No form of Government can always either avoid or control them. It is in vain to hope to guard against events too mighty for human foresight or precaution, and it would be idle to object to a Government because it could not perform impossibilities."—*Federalist*, p. 87.

Mr. Hamilton was urging the Union of the States—or, more accurately, an Union of the people of the several States—under one Government. A reason given was that the "General Government" could command "more resources" for the "suppression of disturbances" * * * "than any single number." This is singular. It remains to be seen whether this rebellion is "one of those mortal feuds" which have resulted in a conflagration through a whole nation." Is it one of those "violent popular paroxysms" that "dismembernent of empire"? It is believed it is not. But as paroxysms are progressive, as well as contagious, it is feared by some it may become such. Should this be the case, our admiration, it is a fact found in the history of every nation, and in every man's personal experience. It is a wise provision of Providence that men cannot hate forever. Those who resolve to do so, fail in the attempt. Those who, in the midst of this or any other strife, think they never can be reconciled, consult their passions more than their judgments. It then behoves Kentucky, as long as she can, without a sacrifice of her honor, to remain loyal to the Constitution and Government of the nation, that she may now and hereafter assist and maintain, without compunction, revolution, or abasement, the position of the great government of the North American continent, which nature and destiny have assigned to her; and let her people not change because they inhabit the country which they inhabit.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Gen. Phelps' Proclamation Denounced.
[From the Boston Post, of Thursday.]
We take pleasure in publishing the following correspondence, although it was hardly necessary to assure the public that Gen. Phelps issued his mischievous and reprehensible proclamation without any knowledge of his intentions by General Butler:

CORRESPONDENCE.
LAWRENCE, Dec. 17, 1861.
Maj. GEN. B. F. BUTLER, U. S. A., Boston.—Sir: A suggestion in my hearing connecting your name with the recent proclamation of Brig. Gen. Phelps prompts me to inquire if you authorized that proclamation, or had any knowledge of it prior to its publication.

It would be unnatural for me to believe that the proclamation was sanctioned by you, and I must decline so to believe without your word for it. Asking your pardon for trespassing upon your much occupied time,

I am your obedient servant,
B. F. WATSON.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T NEW ENGLAND, Boston, Dec. 18, 1861.

DEAR SIR: You are right in your supposition. The proclamation was neither foreseen, intimated to, or authorized by me.

Yours, truly, BENJ. F. BUTLER.
[From the Washington Star of Wednesday.]

The extraordinary proclamation of this office on reaching Ship Island, in Mississippi Sound, proving him to be a crazy Abolitionist, bent on doing far more mischief with his pen to the cause of the Union than ten thousand like him could possibly do good with the sword, which reached Washington this morning, has doubtless already produced a superabundance of the same, and illuminated by one (not two) civilizations, little less than the power that could sever the father of waters in twain, or lift the Appalachian mountains from their foundations, and, changing their course, plant them as a water shed between the Lakes and the Gulf, and as a line and a wall between the regions of cotton, rice, and sugar and the region of the cereals, can make and maintain two Governments within the territory of the United States. Governments are only agencies in the hand of man to regulate and protect the common interests and rights of those entering into or acquiescing in the agreement. The identity or affinity of these interests will control the territorial extent, if not the form, of Government.

Much has been said of the Mississippi river. So long as it carries volumes of water from the North to the South, will its influence live and be paramount. And in the natural course of things, political control of its confluence with the sea must remain, not so much with those within whose local territorial limits it makes its debouche, as with those who, by nature, have been invested with an interest and a right in the use of the great river it affords for the greatest value in the world.

Without amplifying upon the statistics, present and future, of that stream, it is plain that these propositions will hold true. The population of the grain and stock-growing regions of that valley will continue to send their produce to the cotton States, the West Indies and Europe. They will float much of it over the great natural highway of the continent. They will pay no tolls, either in money or political rights, for the privilege of going so. These premises accepted, the legislative conclusion is too apparent to need statement.

[From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.]

GEN. PHELPS' WILD PROCLAMATION.—The worst specimen of the military proclamation yet issued is that which Brigadier General Phelps has sent out from Ship Island to the people of the Southwest. It misinterprets the intent and spirit of the war, represents it as a mere abolition crusade, and argues for a good cause in just the way most likely to offend and repel the people to whom it is addressed. If it is accepted as an interpretation of the position of the Administration, it can only make the hostility of the southwestern people to the Government stronger, and that of the Government to the people of the Southwest.

It is understood that by ten o'clock to-day his successor was determined on and arranged entered upon to hasten him out to the Gulf with as little delay as possible, so as to lose no time in countering the deplorable mischief which Phelps' political efforts might otherwise occasion.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

W. L. WARD & CO.
Successors to Pitkin Brothers,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
SEEDS.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY,
Plates, Lime, Hydraulic Cement, Plaster, &c.
811 MAIN STREET
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Mr. Avery being a partner in our house, enable us to furnish Wholesale Dealers with their best and lowest prices.

WM. B. WILSON,
Successor to G. W. Bushaw.

Grass Seeds!

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS, ORCHARD GRASS,
BEEFED, LIME, HYDRAULIC CEMENT, PLASTER, &c.
CARLTON MILLER, &c. All kinds of
Garden Seeds.

HORSE-POWER, THRESHERS, PLOWS OF ALL THE
KINDS, IRON, IRON, IRON, IRON, IRON, IRON,
CORN, LIME, CALCINE PLASTER, LAND PLAS-
TER, &c. &c.

A large assortment of the above articles in store and
will be sold at low prices at

WM. B. WILSON,
No. 222 Main street south side.

J. D. BONDURANT,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
SEEDS,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

MACHINES, TREES, PLANTS,

Hydraulic Cement, Lime, Plaster, &c.

MAIN STREET, NEAR SIXTH, OPPOSITE THE
Exchange Hotel, Louisville, Ky. Personal atten-
tion given to filling orders for draft.

GUTHRIE INSURANCE AND
TRUST COMPANY.

Chartered Capital \$500,000
Paid and Secured \$160,000

THIS COMPANY IS NOW
in a general fire and marine
insurance business on liberal
terms.

Office—In basement of Main Bank, corner of Main
Building street, Louisville, Ky.

ANDREW GRAHAM, President.

J. A. FORTIN, Secretary.

Directors—W. A. Duckwall, Peacock Long, J. P. Mar-
shall, John H. Walker, Alex. Green, John
H. Hutchison, Jacob L. Surpren, William Musseman,
J. D. Allen, B. C. Levy, Ben. A. Faver, m. m. daly

Franklin Insurance Company.

Office of the Franklin Insurance Company of Louisville, April 1, 1861.

A MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS HELD THIS
DAY AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY TO
serve the present year, the following gentlemen were
duly elected:

JAMES TRABUE, President.

William Garvin, James B. Wilder,
John C. Moore, John Rock,
William Hughes, William Terry,
James R. Lithgow, Geo. W. Morris,
John C. Moore, Joseph P. Torbit,
Warren Newcom, Askania Hirz, Secretary.

F. FABEL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
STAR & PRESSED MOLD CANDLES!

1000 OZ. OLIVE, OLIVE, BEESWAX, PALM, AND
A FAMILY SOAPS, LARD-OIL, ETC. NO. 145 east
Third street, between Main and Water, Louisville, Ky.

Having entirely new machinery, with the latest im-
provements, a long experience and practical skill en-
able us to manufacture candles at a reasonable price as any house in the West.

Orders solicited and promptly filled at the shop
and warehouse.

KENTUCKY MACHINE WORKS,

20 CAMPBELL ST., FIFTH AND FIFTH.

J. G. CAMPBELL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Wood-Working Machines

AND
MACHINISTS' TOOLS.

PERSONS IN WANT OF WOOD PLANERS, MOLD-
ING MACHINES, TINNOV MACHINES, &c.,
will do well to give us a call before going North, as
we will be able to furnish them in as fast
time as any other manufacturer.

R. B. Cuddeback's Works, the most appro-
priate of all, are now in full operation.

15th and 16th.

SOCKS.
100 PAIR NO. 1 COUNTRY SOCKS, IN STORE
and for sale by GARDNER & CO.

MEDICAL.

GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY

CHARACTERS

BY THE LEGISLATURE OF KENTUCKY FOR THE
TREATMENT OF ALL THE DISEASES OF THE
URINARY AND GENITAL ORGANS.

A MEDICAL REPORT.

JUST PUBLISHED—PRICE ONLY TEN CENTS.

Containing Sixty Pages and Thirty Five Plates
and Engravings of the Anatomy and Physiology of the
Sexual Organs in a Style of Artistic and Distinctive

ON A NEW SYSTEM OF
IRRITATING VENERAL DIS-
EASES, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

WITH A NEWLY CONSTRUCTED
IRRITATOR, which has been established to a special
place in America, and this fact, should give it a preference over
any other instrument.

We have a laboratory attached to our
office, where we prepare and compound
all the articles required for our patients, and we
also have a room for irrigating bath for nervous
epilepsy, Mental and Skin Diseases, Scrofula, Rheu-
matism, &c.

Important to Females!

One department of our Dispensary is specially de-
voted to the treatment of the Diseases of Females, such as
as Lactation, or "Whites," Irregular, Painful and
Irregular Menstruation, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Consultations and examinations free of charge. Also
for DEWEY'S REGULATOR MILLS—For Female
Diseases, Irrigation, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Persons who do not use them, they will
certainly find them useful.

DR. GALEN'S PREVENTIVE.—An invaluable article
for those wishing to limit the number of their offspring,
or to prevent the birth of weaklings, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts
as to the permanence of their union, will be well advised to
address themselves under the treatment of any one
of our physicians.

We devote our entire time and attention to the treat-
ment of the various private diseases treated of in our
shops, and those of our patients, who have been sent to us
from all parts of the country, and from America, Canada,
England, France, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

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Baily Democrat

Southern Reports of Events.

The Memphis Avalanche, of the 10th, contains the following dispatches and items:

Nashville. Dec. 15.—Zollieoffer has crossed the Cumberland river at Mill Spring and advanced four miles toward Somersett. On the 8th inst. a skirmish took place between his pickets and those of Lincoln's Army in Somersett. Thirteen Lincolns were killed and fourteen taken prisoners. On our side one man was wounded and one horse killed. The enemy's killed and wounded both belong to the 7th Ohio Regiment.

A company of Lincoln sailors on picket duty at Fishing Creek was attacked the same day by our cavalry and chased six miles. In the panic the Lincolns threw away their guns, pistols, and blankets. The people in that section of Kentucky gladly welcome Zollieoffer's army, and furnish them subsistence at ordinary prices.

Nashville. Dec. 15.—A special dispatch from Bowlinggreen, dated the 15th, says that the Cincinnati Commercial of the 11th states that a court of inquiry has pronounced Gen. Sherman, of Kentucky, insane.

Gen. Buell's advance on Green river is to be the signal of general advance by the Federals.

The following gentlemen have been elected to the Provisional Congress from Kentucky: First District, H. G. Burwell; Second, John Thomas; Third, Gov. W. Ewing; Fourth, D. P. White; Fifth, L. Burnett; Sixth, John M. Elliott; Seventh, S. H. Ford; Eighth, Thomas Johnson; Ninth, George B. Hodge.

Scouts from Green river report that the Federals are repairing the railroad bridge, with batteries planted on the north side to protect the workmen. There are now Federal troops on the south side of the river.

RICHMOND. December 14.—Official intelligence has been received here that the Federals, 6,000 strong, attacked Colonel Edward Johnston's command in Valley Mountain on the 13th, but were repulsed with great loss, after an engagement of seven hours. The battle commenced at 7 o'clock in the forenoon. Johnson's force was 1,200, but has since been reinforced by two regiments. He is a Virginian, and graduated at West Point, but commands the twelfth Georgia regiment.

Regarding the news of the victory at Valley Mountain, there is nothing of interest at the other camp. Bon. McAllister has arrived here. In Congress nothing of public interest has transpired.

Our advices from Columbus are to the effect that the recent advances of Federals from Paducah upon Camp Beauregard was a feint, if even that. About three thousand Federals marched out as far as Vienna, about thirty-six miles from Columbus, on the railroad, and after burning a lumber pile and a dwelling house they returned. They did not come even as far as Mayfield.

A report was circulated in Columbus that the Federals, with a force of twenty thousand strong, were back of New Madrid, but it was not believed by those well informed.

The opinion prevailed at Columbus that the Federals would never come down as long as that bright looking thing, the "Mississippi," was there. That is regarded as the best defense of Columbus. The Federals are greatly afraid of it, and are certain to run at its approach.

On Friday there was a grand review of the forces, and the scene was grand and imposing in a high degree.

The same day a flag of truce came down from Cairo, but the object of it had not transpired when our informant left.

Gen. Jeff. Thompson, the inevitable, is still at work. His last work was the surrounding a Federal force guarding a bridge between Charleston and Bird's Point, killing four and capturing two of the Hessians.

SOUTHERN MARKETS.

We copy the following from the Memphis Appeal of the 10th:

"One was ready yesterday and little was done. In New Orleans, according to the dispatches, four were still in existence, with only retail sales. The stock of white corn was 1,000 bushels, rye 800, and 20 bushels of oats. In sugar, 1,400 bushels, and 100 bushels of flour. Molasses advanced, and there was a large quantity of it. The price of molasses fermenting, 14 1/2 cents and 200 per prime to choice, 5 1/2 cents. The price of molasses fermenting, 12 1/2 cents, all of which was 200 per prime. The shipments amounted to 55 bushels. Up to this date last year the price of molasses fermenting, 12 1/2 cents, was 200 per prime to choice sold at 20 cents. The price of molasses fermenting, 12 1/2 cents, was 200 per prime to choice sold at 20 cents."

The Great Orleans paper of the 13th inst. report, the sale of 60 bushels of cotton on terms not required; 160 bags for cotton, 100 lbs. each, \$8 for mailing, and 20 bags at 100 lbs. in sugar, 1,400 bushels, and 100 bushels of flour. Molasses further advanced, and there was a large quantity of it. The price of molasses fermenting, 14 1/2 cents and 200 per prime to choice, 5 1/2 cents. The price of molasses fermenting, 12 1/2 cents, was 200 per prime to choice sold at 20 cents. The Great Orleans market is dull and drooping. There is little or no competition among sellers. More information transactions are being suppressed. The price of molasses fermenting, 12 1/2 cents, was 200 per prime, and \$10 per superfine; 75 cents fine at 9 1/2 cents, and 75 cents ordinary extra at \$14 1/2 cents per barrel."

Mexico.

ENGLAND REJECTS THE PROFFERED SATISFACTION.

[From the London Morning Post, of Nov. 30.]

We are glad to be able to inform our readers that the Mexican Government is fully alive to the urgency of our claims and the necessity of at once accepting them. We understand that Government has received by the last mail information of the agreement of Mexico to a convention, by which our requirements are one and all fully conceded. Sir Charles Wyke, powerfully seconded, no doubt, by the rumors of our intentions, which must have crossed the Atlantic, has been able to negotiate and conclude terms by which full satisfaction is given to us, and the Mexican Government, in all probability, for the consequence of its own conduct, has complied with the demands which we had hitherto addressed in its sense of justice, and while we had sent out a naval expedition to enforce. The capitulation on the part of the Government of Mexico, is, we understand, unequivocal and complete.

We have had no opportunity for our rage, the repayment of money stolen, and the fulfillment of the engagements which the Mexican Government has by treaty signed towards the bondholders.

The certainty that the wrongs and insults which we have so long endured at the hands of the Mexican people would at last provoke vigorous measures of retaliation has dawned upon Juarez and his colleagues just in time to induce an attempt to arrest the blow which was about to fall upon them. The change which has now taken place in Mexican counsels is, perhaps, the more satisfactory that it has been brought about only by the apprehension, and not by the fact, of military interference.

But the attempt to stave off our active interference, and to rescue us from our allies, is in vain. Washington does not yet feel satisfied; and our friends, like those of France and Spain, will proceed to see upon the ports and customs of Mexico. We shall not trust the faith of Mexicans, not even when they bring peace-offerings. The intervention in the affairs of the Republic will, therefore, pursue its course, and we shall make assurance doubly sure. We cannot afford to play first and loose in a matter in which we are acting with other powers, in the name of common civilization, as against outrageous perfidy. We must adjust these matters once for all. We may safely expect that, upon the arrival of the dects. and the seizure of the port, we shall obtain material guarantees for all which is now so readily offered, but which we decline to accept upon the mere faith of a Mexican Government bound only by its signature of a treaty. The prompt adjustment of our claims against this Republic will be at this juncture the more opportune in that it will allow us to divert our Mexican squadron towards whatever divides the hostile conduct of the Government of Washington, which may require us to perform in the waters of the Northern Atlantic.

Navy Intelligence.

The slope-of-war Macedonian and Con-tinent have been captured by the British and to remain in foreign seas for the protection of American commerce.

The Constellation is a 22 gun ship, built at Norfolk in 1854. She was the last on duty on the Mediterranean station in 1857-8, under the command of Captain H. Bell. She should not require much refitting to make her seaworthy. The Macedonian is also a 22 gun sloop, was rebuilt at Norfolk in

1856, and has been lying in ordinary at Boston for some time past. She will require a thorough overhauling.

The business at the Brooklyn Navy Yard does not appear to have been at all affected by the adverse tone of the news from Great Britain. The ordinary routine work was pushed on as rapidly as possible, but beyond that nothing was done. The movements at yard were as follows:

The purchased brig Ohio arrived to be armed and put into commission. She is intended for the blockade fleet and is pierce for four 23 pounders. The steamer Western World was loaded down the yard to receive armament, which will consist of two 20 pounders and one Parrott gun. The bark Pursuit left the yard and anchored off the battery, where she will remain until she receives her powder from the magazine on Ellis' Island. The steamer E. Hale also went off the battery for the same purpose.

The slope-of-war Oneida hauled down the yard under the shears to receive her masts. She will be rigged as a three masted schooner. The new side-wheel steamer Octopus has been coppered and the guards of her wheels are nearly finished.

At the Charlestown Navy Yard the work on the Vicksburg has been completed for an unusual rate, and she will be ready for sea in two or three weeks. The gun boat Kennebec is receiving her guns. The side-wheel steamer Maratanza will go into the dry dock in a few days for coppering. The gunboat Chocura has her engines on board, and is shortly expected at the yard to receive her masts and rigging. The gunboat Huron is receiving her guns on board, and will be ready for sea in a week. The gunboat Wachusett is ready to receive her spars and rigging. The San Jacinto is being put in excellent trim. She is nearly a new set of rigging, and is undergoing a thorough overhauling, from stem to stern.

At the Philadelphia Navy Yard, the Seoia, Union, Powhatan, Brooklyn, Tahiti, and Miami are ready for sea and will leave in a short time.

The University Quarterly for October contains, in the course of an archaeological collection at Yale College, a translation of a curious Chinese eulogy on Washington, from the works of a Chinese geographer, originally published, in 1848, in a work called Ting Hiran Chihlo, i. e., General Survey of the Maritime Circuit, a Universal Geography, by Su Ki-yue, of Wuhan, in Shansi, Lieutenant Governor of Fukien. The translation is by Dr. Thomas Johnson; tenth, George B. Hodge.

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